

AUSTRIAN INFORMATION

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VIENNA CHOSEN HEADQUARTERS OF INTERNATIONAL BODY FOR CONTROL OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS TEST PROHIBITION

The United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union have just agreed to make Vienna the headquarters seat of an organization planned to be set up in the future to supervise controls of a nuclear weapons test ban.

The decision was reached after the three powers had broached the subject with the Austrian government. Austria's consent was communicated to the ambassadors of the three nations by Foreign Minister Dr. Bruno Kreisky. At the same time,

the Austrian government tendered its gratitude to the governments of the three powers for their decision which is taken as proof of their confidence in Austria.

"Most Ideal Solution"

A spokesman for the United States Delegation said in Geneva that Vienna had been proposed because it had been "the most ideal solution among a limited number of cities under consideration." The choice of a headquarters city hinged on a number of conditions which included central location, neutrality, and favorable communications.

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CHANCELLOR JULIUS RAAB'S GOVERNMENT DECLARATION

Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab recently delivered to parliament the joint statement of government policy of the two major parties. In it he declared that it would be necessary that the economic policy of the new government be guided by principles which would secure stability of the currency, safeguard the nation's purchasing power, and maintain full employment. It was imperative, the Chancellor said, that equal attention be given to the preservation of currency

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VIENNA TRIES FOR NEXT WORLD'S FAIR

According to an official announcement in Vienna, Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab has tendered to the International Bureau for World's Fairs in Paris the Austrian Government's invitation to hold the next world's fair in Vienna. Earlier, the Austrian commissioner to the 1958 World's Fair in Brussels, Manfred Mautner Markhof, had already placed Austria's application before a session of the International Council for World's Fairs. The decision will be made next November.

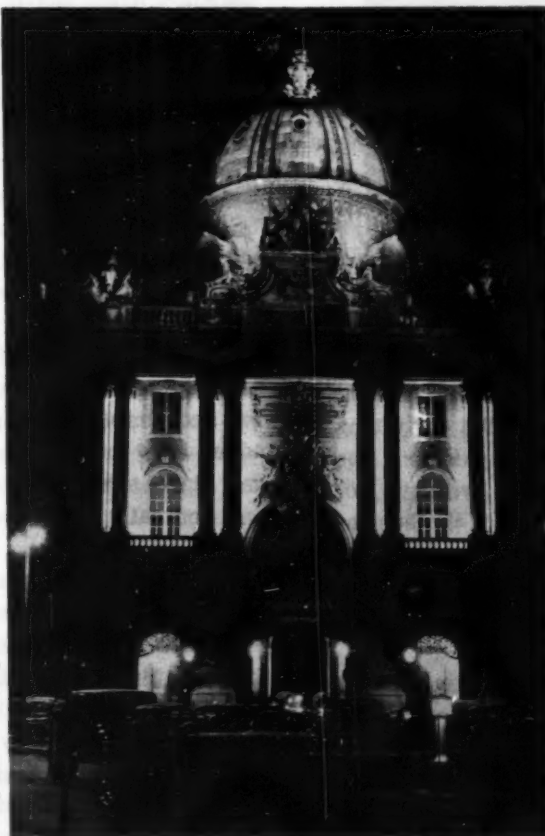
"Work and Leisure" to be the Slogan

In its application for the choice of Vienna as the next site of a world's fair, Austria has chosen the slogan: "Work and Leisure." The reason was that in the highly industrialized countries the problem of what to do with leisure time is very topical and in technically underdeveloped areas the question of work and employment is most urgent. The subject is to be presented in an all-embracing form. Experts and architects from all the world are to be invited to work out the details.

"A CONCEPT FOR A FOREIGN POLICY A NECESSITY"

The new Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Bruno Kreisky, recently told a press conference at Vienna's Concordia Press Club, that no break and no sudden change were to be expected in the conduct of Austrian foreign policy. In order to preserve existing guiding principles the Minister and his State Secretary Prof. Dr. Franz Gschnitzer would discuss all necessary steps and submit plans to the government, Dr. Kreisky said. What had to be done for certain, however, he declared, was to make the attempt to arrive at a concept for an Austrian foreign policy now that the transition stage had been concluded. The

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A view of the illuminated
Hofburg in Vienna

HIGH U.S. MEDAL FOR AUSTRIA'S FORMER INTERIOR MINISTER

Oscar Helmer, Austrian minister of the interior from 1945 to 1959, was awarded the U.S. Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm last July 30.

In the citation, Secretary of State Christian A. Herter praised Helmer's "great contributions to the cause of human freedom as Austrian federal minister of the interior during the time of the Hungarian uprising." The document continued: "His warm heart and indomitable spirit placed him



Oscar Helmer

inevitably at the forefront of the struggle at that time to relieve the suffering, misery, and hardships of the many tens of thousands of homeless men, women and children who poured into Austria seeking asylum from cruel tyranny. Not only did he play a major part in the formation of the humanitarian policy of the Government of the Federal Republic of Austria with respect to these refugees, but his boundless energy and able administration contributed greatly to the successful execution of that policy."

In those actions, the citation added, "Minister Helmer has shown himself a true and abiding friend of freedom and of the United States."

The medal was presented to Helmer by U.S. Ambassador H. Freeman Matthews in Vienna.

At the presentation ceremony, Helmer expressed his gratitude to the United States and said:

"We Austrians have not forgotten what the United States has done for us at a time when we — after the collapse of the 1000-year Reich — faced abyss and nothingness. That was the time when we came to know the magnanimity and humanitarianism of the United States. I have said it re-

peatedly and I say it again to you today: Without help from the United States our people would have faced starvation. We shall never forget that."

OSCAR HELMER NOW PRESIDENT OF THE LAENDER BANK

Oscar Helmer, until recently Austrian minister of the interior, has been elected president of the board of the Austrian Laender Bank during an extraordinary general meeting. Dr. Harmer and Dr. Wirlander were elected vice presidents.

N.Y. TIMES COMMENTS ON NEW AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

"Austria, once known as 'Felix Austria' because of a dynasty that married rather than conquered an empire, has neither dynasty nor empire today, but it is still 'Happy Austria.' This is because it has attained unprecedented prosperity and well-being under a marriage of convenience between its two principle parties, which have just agreed to continue their union in a new coalition government. It took nine weeks of political jockeying, including a resignation by Chancellor Raab, an intraparty revolt against him and forceful intervention by President Schaerf, to keep the marriage going, but in the end both parties decided that this is no time for divorce.

The two parties are Chancellor Raab's conservative People's party and the Socialists, headed by Vice-Chancellor Pittermann. Together they have ruled the country since 1945, dividing political plums and power and under an unusual system known as "Proporz," meaning in proportion of their strength. Together they have re-created out of the war a new Austria that is in wholesome contrast to the Austria between the two World Wars.

Then Austria was rent by a bitter struggle between the ultra-conservatives drifting towards fascism and the extreme Austro-Marxists, a struggle that led to virtual civil war and economic dependence on League of Nations handouts until it ended in nazism and conquest by Hitler. Today Austria is not only self-supporting but, despite prolonged Soviet bleeding economically and politically strong and stable, with the added boon that prosperity has moderated the old ideological and class schisms. Austrian diligence, Marshal Plan money and ironically enough Nazi investments all contributed to the result.

Under the new coalition regime Chancellor Raab, a man of few words who gets things done, remains chancellor and Professor Reinhard Kamitz, the Erhard of Austria, remains Finance Minister to defend his sober fiscal and economic policies against Socialist pressure for spending and deficit financing. It is equally reassuring that the new Foreign Minister, Socialist Dr. Bruno Kreisky, is, in contrast to the German Socialists, against any "disengagement" that might remove American troops from Europe. Though neutral militarily, Austria remains a bright spot in the Western world."

U.S. - AUSTRIAN AGREEMENT

The United States and Austria recently signed a 10-year pact for expanded U.S. aid for peaceful uses of atomic energy. The new agreement which supersedes an earlier one

of June 8, 1956, differs from the military atomic aid pacts concluded by the U.S. with seven NATO powers in that it is strictly a non-military treaty. Austria is not a member of NATO.

GOVERNMENT DECLARATION (Continued from page 1)

stability and to the expansion of the economy.

In the declaration, the Chancellor also stressed the following points: gradual introduction of payment of a 14th monthly salary to civil servants; intensification of housing construction activities through mobilization of additional funds; implementation of an administrative reform; transfer of personnel in overlapping work to other jobs within the civil service; public listings of vacancies in the administration and appointment of applicants by independent commissions, in accordance with the candidate's qualifications; completion of the Salzburg-Vienna stretch of the autobahn as well as of the Siebenhirten-Vienna Neustadt subsection; and continuation of construction of the Brenner autobahn.

Other points in the government declaration related to the gradual adjustment of pension insurance payments under the old and new social insurance bill; introduction of a measure regulating working hours; elaboration of a five-year school construction plan; proper implementation of the State Treaty and the Vienna Memorandum; and enactment of a farm bill for the regulation of agricultural problems without upsetting the consumer.

Chancellor Raab concluded his statement with the announcement that Austria would join the organization of the Minor Free Trade Zone of the Outer Seven.

The debate on the government's declaration took place July 21. Both government parties stated their willingness for continued cooperation.

Raab Restates Position On South Tyrol Rights

In his government declaration, Chancellor Raab also discussed the problem of South Tyrol. He said inter alia:

"The House (parliament) has repeatedly dealt with this question in the previous session of legislature, most recently on March 4, 1959. Thus, I consider it my duty to refer to the debate held at that time and to the resolution adopted by the National Assembly (parliament). We are convinced that a solution will lead to genuine relaxation of tension if it properly secures to the South Tyrolean ethnic group those rights, liberties and conditions of life for whose implementation and materialization provision has been made by the conclusion of the Accord of September 5, 1946. This is the only solution of the problem with which this ethnic group will agree."

VIENNA CHOSEN HEADQUARTERS (C't'd. from p. 1)

The American spokesman pointed out that the choice made by the three nuclear powers had no relation whatever to the International Atomic Energy Agency whose seat is also Vienna. He added that the decision to establish headquarters for the international control body in Vienna should not be interpreted to mean that the Geneva nuclear weapons negotiations were already close to a successful conclusion.

FOREIGN POLICY (Continued from page 1)

basic features should be laid down in bold outline and the platform of such a policy should be designed with a number of planks, he said.

The Foreign Minister then discussed the Geneva decision regarding the establishment of a headquarters of the international control organization for the stoppage of nuclear weapons tests. He pointed out that he considered the realization of this decision the maximum of international security which any country might attain at this time. But, he said, the Geneva Conference had not yet come to a successful end. However, a number of important agreements had been achieved. The realization of the project for the establishment of a control organization would depend on the solution of several great international problems. If the test controls were really established and if a solution for the outstanding international questions could soon be found, Vienna would doubtlessly become the seat of the first great world-wide control organization.

Dr. Kreisky then explained the establishment of an independent Foreign Ministry by saying that until 1955 the conduct of foreign affairs by a section of the federal chancellery had been expedient but that this state of affairs had time and again been shown up as a flaw after Austria had achieved its full freedom and independence. He said that the political representatives of the former occupation powers did not care to give up a habit they had learned to appreciate and even after 1955, they had tried on several occasions to bypass the foreign office. Only the great reputation which his predecessor, Leopold Figl, had gained in his prior experience as chancellor had made it possible for him to do his job as foreign minister under these difficult circumstances, Dr. Kreisky declared.

When during the negotiations for a new government he, himself, was offered the office of Foreign Minister, he had replied that he would be glad to accept, but only under the condition that he would head an independent ministry, because otherwise he would be unable to do justice to his office.

Minister Kreisky added that there had been hard bargaining about the creation of an independent Foreign Ministry. In these negotiations, he said, "we have held to those principles which we considered important. These included, above all, participation in foreign trade policy which constitutes an important part of modern foreign policy. Thus while domestically there still exist divided competencies, vis-a-vis foreign nations the Foreign Ministry is in charge. Foreign trade policy is an essential part of foreign policy and has often become a political matter. When financial agreements are concluded with private principals this is of no particular interest to the Foreign Ministry. But when it comes to the granting of permits, the Foreign Minister should participate. Regarding such matters as the World Bank, currency funds, financial deals with foreign countries or state guaranties, the Foreign Ministry will continue to participate in their negotiation."

Dr. Kreisky also mentioned the importance of cultural foreign policy or Austrian cultural policy abroad. It, he said, became ever more a factor of coexistence as well as of competition. As an example, he said, "it might be well to have an exhibition on the baroque in Austria in nations of the West where the people are better off than here. Elsewhere, perhaps in the Eastern nations, it would be better to show how our workers and employees live and what we can get for our money in our country."

"It will sometimes be difficult to find just the right inscription for our country's visiting card. However, the great coordinating task should not only be intended but also executed. In the coalition agreement, it has thus been decided that the Foreign Minister and the Education Minister will confer on these cultural tasks and report to the federal government within a given time."

"Good-Neighborly Relations With All Nations"

The Foreign Minister repeatedly referred to the establishment of good-neighborly relations with other nations, which should be "part of the policies of every foreign office." Dr. Kreisky said it was necessary to render relations with all nations as well as possible without becoming unfaithful to the principles of one's own country. That, he said, might perhaps not always be an easy task, but in foreign policy the old saying "Many enemies — much honor" was not valid. In foreign policy, he said, it was essential to have as few enemies as possible and to keep one's honor withal.

AUSTRIAN TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The Austrian Federation of Trade Unions will hold its 4th annual congress in Vienna September 21 - 26. A number of lectures have been scheduled for the meetings, including "The Second Industrial Revolution" by Dr. Fritz Sternberg, New York; "The Future of Austria's Economy," by Dr. Franz Nemschak; and "Trade Union Problems of Our Time" by Franz Olah.

FARMS MODERNIZE, BOOST PRODUCTION

Agriculture and forestry increased their real value during 1958 by 8.7% and remained the second most important branch in the Austrian economy. Agricultural production during 1958 stood under the sign of increased labor productivity (plus 11.4%) and increased soil productivity (plus 9.9%). These features resulted in index gains to 150.9 and 133.8 respectively. (1937:100). Agriculture produced 10% more than in 1957 and showed a very strong productivity rise due to record crops of grapes and fruit.

Favorable weather conditions and good crops enabled agriculture to increase the gross value of plant production to 140.9% (plus 33.2%) and that of total production to 125% (plus 11.4%). Because of the decrease in animal stocks, animal production remained at the 1957 level. Milk production decreased somewhat.

Gross receipts of agriculture are estimated at 17.3 billion schillings, a gain of half a billion. (About 26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.) In the forestry sector, however, it went

down 3.3 billion schillings, a decrease of 700,000 schillings. The combined gross receipts for forestry and agriculture in 1958 amounted to 20.6 billion schillings. During the year the number of persons employed in agriculture was reduced. On the average, only 163,800 people were employed in agriculture and forestry during 1958, a reduction of 11,900 or 6.8% as compared with 1957. At the end of 1958, agriculture had at its disposal 100,000 tractors, 62,000 motorized mowers and 6,500 combos.

AUSTRO-AMERICAN TRADE GAINS

The conquest of the recent American recession has lately shown favorable effects upon Austrian exports. Thus, last May Austrian exports to the U.S. reached a record high with 145 million schillings. (About 26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.) The improvement in sales possibilities aided especially Austria's main export goods including aluminum, iron, steel, magnesite, and fiber wool.

Imports from the United States also were higher in May than the previous month. They brought the U.S. to second place among the importing nations, a place which had long been held by Italy. While imports from the U.S. rose those of other countries decreased. The improved exchange of goods with the United States has been the feature of the Foreign Trade Statistics for May which were just published by the Austrian Central Statistical Office.

AUSTRIAN AMERICAN TRADE HANDBOOK

On the occasion of its 10th anniversary, the United States Austrian Chamber of Commerce, Inc. recently published an Austrian American Trade Handbook as a reference work for businessmen in Austrian-American trade.

Part I of the book contains introductory articles by leading American and Austrian government officials, an index of commodities imported from Austria to the United States and Canada, the names and addresses of the importers of these commodities and of the agents of Austrian exporters in the United States and Canada, and a compilation of Austrian exporters.

Part II contains information on Austrian laws affecting commerce and investment and other useful data such as postal rates between the U.S. and Austria, conversion tables of schillings to dollars, tables of Austrian weights and measures, freight rates from Vienna to European ports and listings of the representatives of the Austrian government in the United States and Canada and of the U.S. in Austria.

Part III describes the services of the Chamber, its officers and its members.

The publication, 128 pages, is available at the office of the United States Austrian Chamber of Commerce, Inc., 165 West 46th Street, New York 36, N.Y. The price is \$2.50.

ENGLISH STEEL PLANT INTRODUCES LD PROCESS

The blower-converter or oxygen system, known as LD process, which has been developed by Austrian steel firms and which American experts have called the most important

development in the steel production during the past decade, has now been introduced to England. A new plant which will use the LD process under Austrian license will be erected by Richard Thomas & Baldwins, Ltd. near Newport, England. While the blueprints call for an initial plant capacity of three million tons of steel, available space will later permit an expansion of production to six million tons of ingot steel per year. The licensing agreement was signed by BOT's general manager, Hitzinger, on July 10. According to the agreement, the operating experience of the firms which developed the LD process — United Austrian Steel (VOEST) and Alpine Steel Corp. — will be put at the disposal of Richard Thomas & Baldwin.

Recently BOT concluded another licensing agreement with the Colvilles firm for a new steel plant to be erected near Glasgow, Scotland.

VIENNA CO-OPS INTRODUCE SUPER MARKETS, REPORT GROWTH

The recent annual report for 1958 of the Association of Vienna Cooperatives shows continued progress. Total sales passed the half billion schilling mark. (About 26 schillings equal one dollar. Ed.) Seventeen percent of the sales were production goods made in the co-ops' own factories. Sales increased about 7% over 1957.

As of December 31, 1958, the Association had 298 regular stores in Vienna, 19 self-service stores or super markets, 14 other stores and 16 milk, fruit, meat and vegetable special stores. Several new branches were opened during 1958 and other were expanded and modernized, including several of the super markets. Membership in the co-ops went beyond the 100,000 mark. As of the December 31, 1958, it amounted to 102,995 persons.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE:

AUSTRIA AMONG FAVORED COUNTRIES

According to a release by the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington, American tourists in Europe increased from 446,000 in 1957 to 637,000 in 1958. Of the total, 419,000 crossed the Atlantic by air, a slight gain over the previous year. The number of those crossing by ship amounted to 218,000 and for the first time since 1954 was higher than in the previous year. France with 381,000 American tourists topped the list of European host countries. Other important host countries were Britain with 338,000, Italy with 314,000, the Benelux states with 290,000, the Federal Republic of Germany with 280,000, Switzerland with 253,000, and Austria with 133,000 American tourists.

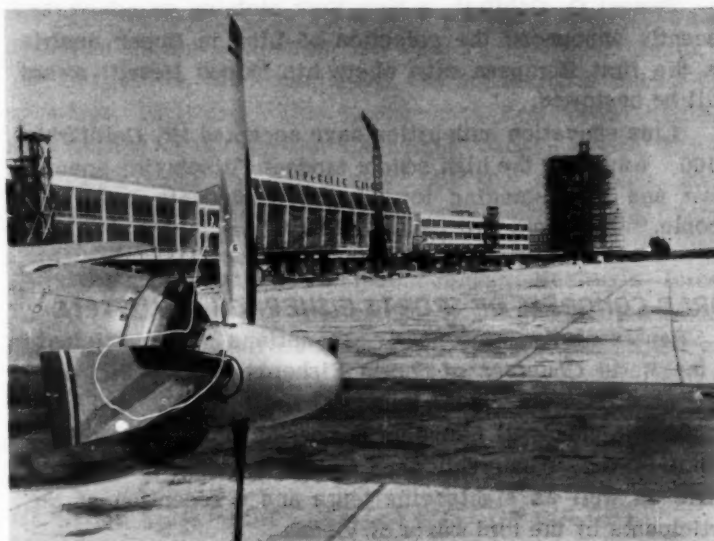
ELECTRICITY CHEAPER

Although nearly two thirds of the service of the Austrian Federal Railway System is powered by electricity, its expenditures for electric current are only 28% of the amount which was spent for coal for steam-powered service. Last year, about 1,150,000 tons of coal were consumed by steam-driven locomotives, costing about 430 million schillings. (About 26

schillings equal one dollar. Ed.) On the other hand, the electrified lines of the railway consumed 600 million kilowatt hours costing but 120 million schillings.

NEW VIENNA AIRPORT TO ACCOMMODATE LARGEST JETS

Gigantic runways to accommodate the largest commercial jet and turbo-jet planes are planned for the new Vienna-Schwechat Airport. The field which is already in operation



will soon have modern observation towers, public terraces, restaurants, waiting rooms and other facilities in beautifully landscaped settings. Facilities for private planes will also be provided

50 CENTURIES OF COTTON CLOTHES AT VIENNA SHOW

Fifty centuries of cotton fashions will be exhibited in a unique historical fashion show in Vienna this fall. The National Cotton Council recently announced that scholars and designers throughout the world are readying the garments for the show which will be presented at the convention of the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Manufacturers in September.

Ancient Egypt will be represented by two classic costumes: a servant girl's sheath and a diaphanous robe inspired by an old picture of Queen Nefertiri.

The show will also feature garments from the India of 3000 B.C., ancient Peru, the Maya civilization of Mexico, and costumes from Iran, Indonesia, Japan and Africa.

The use of cotton in modern high fashion will be traced from the period of Louis XV through the American styles of 1794, the French Empire models, the Viennese fashions of 1850, and down to the European cotton clothes of 1878, 1900 and 1920. The finale will show 1959-1960 fashions by Vienna's top designers.

TWENTY YEARS LATER: ECONOMIC GROWTH LARGEST IN AUSTRIA

According to a survey of the growth of the social product in the 20 years from 1938 to 1958, made by the Inter-

national Bank for Payment Balances, Austria leads all the world with an increase of 57% per capita. The United States is in second place with an economic growth of 52% during the two decades. France is third with 46%, followed by Switzerland with 40%, Italy with 38%, England and the Federal Republic of Germany with 24% each.

"GOOD HEART" AWARD

Samuel G. Goldfarb, a New York clothing manufacturer, recently announced the selection of Linz in Upper Austria as the first European city where his "Good Heart" award will be bestowed.

Linz education authorities have accepted Mr. Goldfarb's \$100 award for the high school student "displaying special love and understanding toward fellow students and other people." The award will be made annually.

WORLD CONGRESS OF SPORTS FISHERMEN IN AUSTRIA

Representatives of nearly 30 nations will participate in the World Congress of Sports Fishermen which will open September 18 in the Vienna Municipal Hall.

The program will include a number of topical lectures on fishing-for-fun, conservation of fishing grounds and tourist traffic as well as sightseeing tours and a reception of the participants by the lord mayor of Vienna.

Upon completion of the program in Vienna, the Congress will continue at Schaerfling am Mondsee (Moon Lake), one of the scenically most beautiful places in Upper Austria. Among the events planned there — from September 21 to 23 — are a visit to the Austrian Institute for Hydrological Research and Fishery and a sightseeing tour through picturesque Salzkammergut.

AUSTRIANS PREFER COUNTRY LIFE

According to a recent poll, 60% of all Austrians prefer country life to urban life. Only 22% of those asked replied that they would rather stay in cities. This result is the more remarkable, as in Austria roughly 41% of all adults live in cities of over 20,000 population and 35% in cities of over 100,000 population. Of those who prefer the country, 45% like the peace and quiet, 16% the healthful atmosphere, 12% the slow pace, 12% the inner contentment, 7% nature, 6% the clean air, and 6% the informality. Of those preferring city life, 39% like theater and entertainment, 25% the better opportunities, 10% easier work, and 8% better educational facilities.

NEWS BRIEFS

Dr. Tassilo Antoine, chief of the University of Vienna's Department of Gynecology, has been elected rector (president) of the University for the academic year 1959-1960. Dr. Antoine was dean of the University's Medical School during the 1955-1956 academic year.

The next congress of the International Theater Institute will be held in Vienna in June, 1961. The Institute held its

1959 congress in Helsinki.

Few visitors to Austria know that the old university city of Graz harbors one of the most complete collections of keys in the Joanneum Museum. About 400 key and lock curios have been collected in the last 100 years.

The Europa Bridge over the Wipptal on the autobahn stretch Kufstein-Innsbruck-Brenner will be among the world's highest steel bridges. About 650 feet long, it will be constructed almost 600 feet above the valley floor. Its supports will be taller than the spire of St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna. Work on the foundations of the bridge has already been started.

CULTURE AND SCIENCE

GLOBAL "BOOK WEEK" PROPOSED

The International Publishers Association heard recently proposals for the holding of a world-wide "book week". The event which is to become an annual affair should be prepared by the various national publishers' associations of which 26 were represented at the meeting, the proposals said. The international society met in its 15th annual convention in Vienna.

Storer B. Lunt, vice president of the U.S. book publishers, reported on the reading habits in the various countries, and Kaj Bonnier, of Sweden, discussed the increase in book sales through use of the instalment payment system.

The music section decided to reopen the music publishers' information office in Bonn. The office existed before the second World War. It will now intensify its activities in view of the European Common Market.

AMERICAN APPOINTED ACADEMIC ADVISER AT VIENNA UNIVERSITY

The Institute of European Studies at the University of Vienna recently announced the appointment of Oscar William Perlmutter as American academic adviser in residence at the university.

Dr. Perlmutter who teaches at Saint Xavier College, Chicago, took his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Chicago. He is vice president of Saint Xavier College and chairman of its social sciences department. An authority on political and educational philosophy, he has contributed to many American periodicals.

BRUNO WALTER TO OPEN 1960 VIENNA FESTIVAL WEEKS

Bruno Walter, the internationally famous 83-year old conductor, will direct the opening concert of the 1960 Vienna Festival Weeks. The concert will feature the Vienna Symphony Orchestra and soloist Wilma Lipp in the Fourth Symphony of Gustav Mahler. The 100th anniversary of the great Austrian composer's birthday in 1960 will be the occasion

for the performance of all his orchestral works. Other orchestras which have been engaged for the Festival Weeks include the Berlin Philharmonic, the Cologne Radio Orchestra, the Prague Philharmonic and the Budapest Philharmonic. Another Festival feature will be the performance of Wagner's "Rienzi" in concert form under the baton of Josef Krips. The Austrian Society for Contemporary Music and the Society of the Friends of Music plan to have their first joint music festival during the Festival Weeks.

KONZERTHAUS SOCIETY ANNOUNCES PROGRAM FOR NEW SEASON

The Vienna Konzerthaus Society recently announced its schedule for the 1959-60 season. It offers seven cycles of performances, including eight orchestral concerts, 10 recitals of outstanding soloists, five performances of modern music, concerts by the Konzerthaus Quartet and the Konzerthaus Chamber Orchestra, and several lieder recitals.

Conductors engaged for the coming season include Paul Angerer, Massimo Freccia, Ferenc Fricsay, Hans Gillesberger, Heinrich Hollreiser, Rafael Kubelik, Lorin Maazel, Bruno Maderna, Paul Sacher, and Hans Swarowsky.

Soloists will be Zino Francescatti, Yehudi Menuhin, Nathan Milstein, Enrico Mainardi, Paul Badura-Skoda, Joerg Demus, Robert Casadesu, Gilbert Schuchter, and Carlo Zecchi.

The orchestras include the Vienna Symphony and the Stuttgart, West Germany, Chamber Orchestra. Among the musical societies who will perform during the Konzerthaus Society season will be the Ebert Trio, I Musici di Roma, the Juilliard Quartet, the Hungarian String Quartet, and the Zagreb Soloists.

RICHARD STRAUSS WEEK AT VIENNA STATE OPERA

To commemorate the 10th anniversary of the death of Richard Strauss, the Vienna State Opera has scheduled a Richard Strauss Memorial Week at the beginning of the new season, September 5 to 11.

On September 5, "Electra" will be given with Christl Goltz in the title role; on the 6th "Arabella" with Lisa della Casa will be performed, followed on the 7th by "Ariadne on Naxos" with Hilde Zadek and Hilde Gueden, on the 8th by "Die Frau ohne Schatten" (Woman without Shadow) with Christl Goltz, on the 10th by "Der Rosenkavalier" with Lisa della Casa and Hilde Gueden, and on the 11th by "Salome" with Christl Goltz in the title role.

VIENNA VOLKSTHEATER TO PRESENT TENNESSEE WILLIAMS' "ORPHEUS' DESCENT"

Tennessee Williams' new play "Orpheus' Descent" will hit the boards of the Vienna Volkstheater during the 1959-1960 season under the German title of "Orpheus steigt herab." The theater management recently announced its plans for the coming season. Besides the work of the American playwright, the tentative schedule includes a large num-

ber of premieres. The program follows:

A new play by the Austrian playwright Richard Billinger "Donauballade" (Danube Ballad); Jean Paul Sartre's "Les Jeux sont fait" under the title "Das Spiel ist aus" (The Game is Up); Eugene O'Neill's "Beyond the Horizon" under the title "Jenseits vom Horizont"; Friedrich Schiller's "Die Raeuber" (The Robbers); Georg Buechner's "Dantons Tod" (The Death of Danton); Henrik Ibsen's "Die Stuetzen der Gesellschaft" (The Pillars of Society); and Maxwell Anderson's "Anna, Koenigin fuer 1000 Tage" (Queen Anne).

In addition, the Volkstheater has scheduled a number of comedies, including "Das Leben nach dem Tode" (Life after Death) by the German playwright Joachim Maass; Lope de Vega's "Bei Tag und Nacht" (By Day and Night); and James Matthew Barrie's "Was jede Frau weiss" (What Every Woman Knows).

Other performances include: Johann Nestroy's farce "Die verhaengnisvolle Faschingsnacht" (The Disastrous Carnival Night); Adolf Baeuerle's old Viennese comedy "Der Fiaker als Marquis" (The Cab Driver as Marquis); Gustav Davis' "Das Protektionskind" (The Protegee); and Peter Coke's "Modell Fruelingshauch" (Spring Breeze Model).

VIENNESE SCULPTOR CREATES BUST OF DULLES

Viennese sculptor Carlo Wimmer recently completed the clay model of a bust of the late U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. The work was commissioned by a son of the American statesman. At a later date, and finished in either



bronze or marble, it will be placed in the White House in Washington.

The 28-year old sculptor, a pupil of Ambrosi, has already created a number of works, including busts of author Thomas Mann and violin virtuoso Yehudi Menuhin.



This year's Bregenz Summer Festival culminated in a brilliant production of Johann Strauss' operetta "Thousand and One Nights," staged on Lake Constance.

AUSTRIAN INSTITUTE ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

At a recent general membership meeting of the Austrian Institute, Inc. in New York, the director of the organization, Professor S. Altman, was chosen president by unanimous vote. The top post had become vacant at the death of Fredrick E. Taylor who had been president of the Austrian Institute for many years. The meeting also elected Mrs. Irene Harand vice president. Another vice president, Dr. W. Sulda, was reelected.

VIENNA SYMPHONY TO PLAY IN VATICAN FOR POPE JOHN XXIII

In honor and in the presence of His Holiness, Pope John XXIII, the Vienna Symphony Orchestra will give a special concert in the Vatican next October 17. The program will include works by Haydn, Mozart, Schubert and Bruckner. The orchestra will be assisted by the Choral Society of the Friends of Music in Vienna and the following members of the Vienna State Opera: Wilma Lipp, Hilde Roessl-Majdan, Waldemar Kmentt and Otto Edelmann.

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